THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 332. COLORADO SPRINGS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Vetoed.

A Logical and Historical Document.

The President Firm on the Election Laws.

Another Burning Hotel Horror in Maryland.

Desperate Naval Battle--Three Vessels Sunk.

Decision of the Darien Canal Congress.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

Commercial and Monetary.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, from the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution for final adjournment on the 10th of June.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on appropriations, suggested that the resolution be not passed to day, but lie over for consideration till Saturday next.

The house having agreed to adjourn over to-morrow, Mr. Gibson assented to the suggestion and the resolution accordingly lies over.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the resolution by adding to it the provision, if the appropriation bills have then been passed.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, also gave notice that he would move to recommit the resolution with instructions that it lie not reported until the committee of ways and means shall have reported a bill to abolish the duty on quinine and other articles, and enact an income tax.

Pending these proceedings the veto message was received from the president.

The reading of the veto was listened to with close and for a time respectful attention. Only an audible titter went through the democratic ranks when the sentence was read as to the effect of existing laws being to secure honest elections and, again, when the sentence was read as to "what good faith, honest endeavors and judicial authority can do for the protection of the elective franchise" the democrats laughed outright and republicans as a counter demonstration applauded. Mr. Cox wanted to have that sentence read again but his wish was not gratified. At the conclusion of the reading, the republicans again applauded.

The house then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the president's objection. The house refused to pass the bill over the president's veto. Yeas 110, nays 101, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was a strict party vote. Only four greenbackers voted, two, Ladd and Stevenson, in the affirmative, and two, Barlow and Ford, in the negative. The message of the president was then referred to the committee on judiciary, with leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the senate amendments to subsidiary coinage bill were concurred in. The principal amendment is that limiting the legal tender quality of the subsidiary coin to $10 instead of $20, as originally provided in the house bill.

Mr. Hawley moved that when the house adjourned it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to, yeas 109, nays 104. Adjourned.

SENATE.

The resolution to refer the petition presented by Senator McDonald last Tuesday, led to another discussion on the representation to which Rhode Island is entitled in congress in consideration of her property qualifications. The first resolution was adopted, and the morning hour expired before the discussion closed.

The senate then took up Senator McDonald's bill to authorize the use of military forces in certain cases.

Senator Wallace moved to strike out the fifth section and to substitute what were known as the political clauses of the legislator's bill. He then proceeded to speak in support of the bill.

The morning hour having expired the resolution went over. The senate on motion of Senator Hereford took up the house bill making appropriations for certain works on rivers and harbors, and without any action adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. *Sirs:*—After mature consideration of the bill entitled an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and for other purposes, I herewith return it to the house of representatives in which it originated with the following objections to its approval:

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate the money required to support during the next fiscal year the several civil departments of the government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate $18,000,000. This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial.

If it contained no other provisions no objection to its approval would be made. It embraces, however a number of clauses relating to subjects of great general interest which are unconnected wholly with the appropriation which it provides for. Objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a co-ordinate branch of the government of its rights to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to house bill No. 1, which was returned to the house of representatives on the 20th of last month.

I regret that the objections which were there expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to congress of sufficient weight to dissuade it from this renewed incorporation of general enactments in appropriation bills and that my constitutional duty in respect to the general legislation thus placed before me cannot be discharged without seeming to delay, however briefly, the necessary appropriation by congress for the support of the government. Without repeating those objections, I respectfully refer that message for a statement of my views on the principle maintained in the debate by the advocates of this bill, viz: That to withhold appropriations is a constitutional means for the redress of what the majority of the house of representatives may regard as a "grievance."

THE OBJECTIONABLE RIDER.

The bill contains the following clause: "and provided further that the following sections of the revised statutes of the United States, namely: Sections 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020 and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including section 2,027 and also section 5,522 be and the same are hereby repealed; and that all the other sections of the revised statutes and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of chief supervisors of elections, special deputy marshals of elections or general deputy marshal having any duties to perform in respect to any election and prescribing their duties and powers be, and the same are hereby repealed." It also contains clauses amending sections 2,017, 2,019, 2,028 and 2,031 of the revised statutes. The section of the revised statutes which the bill if approved would repeal or amend are a part of an act approved May 30th, 1870 and amended Febuary 28th, 1871, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of this Union and for other purposes.

All of the provisions of the above named acts which it is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify relate to congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure is that which provides for the appointment by the judge of the circuit court of two supervisors of elections in each election district at any congressional election, on due applications of citizens who desire in the language of the law, to have such election guarded and scrutinized. The duties of the supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all congressional elections and to remain after the polls are closed until every vote cast has been counted. But they will have no authority to make arrests or perform other duties than to be in immediate presence of the officers holding the election and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of votes and making a return thereof.

IT MAKES OTHER LAWS A FARCE.

The part of the election law which will be repealed by the approval of this bill includes those sections which give authority to supervisors of elections to personally scrutinize the count and canvass each ballot, and all the sections which confer authority upon U. S. marshals and deputy marshals in connection with the congressional elections. The enactment of this bill will repeal section 5,522 of the criminal statutes of the United States, which were enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at congressional elections. This section protects the supervisors and marshals in the performance of their duties, by making obstruction or assaulting of these officers or any interference with them by bribery or solicitation or otherwise, crimes against the United States. The provision giving supervisors authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the congressional elections will be left, but there will be no power to protect them or to prevent interference with their duties or punish any violation of law.

If approved, only a shadow of the authority of the United States at national elections will remain, the substance will be gone. The supervisors of elections will be reduced to mere inspection without authority on the part of supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election fair. All that will be left to the supervisors is permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law; in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over congressional elections.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

The passage of this bill has been urged on the ground that the election of members of congress is a matter which concerns the states alone, that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the states, that there are and can be no such elections as national elections, and that the existing law of the United States regulating congressional elections is without warrant in the constitution. It is evident however that the framers of the constitution regarded the election of members of congress in every state and in every district as in a very important sense justly a matter of political interest and concern to the whole country. The original provision of the constitution on this subject is as follows: Section 4, article 1. "The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to places of choosing senators."

A further provision has been since added which is embraced in the 15th amendment. It is as follows: "Section 1; the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2 says that congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF NATIONAL CONTROL OVER ELECTIONS RECOGNIZED BY LAW AND IN THE COURTS.

Under the general provision of the constitution, section 4, article 1, congress, in 1866, passed a comprehensive law which prescribed full and detailed regulations for the election of senators by the legislatures of the several states. This law has been in force almost thirteen years. In pursuance of it all the members of the present senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality has not been called in question. It is confidently believed that no sound arguments can be made in support of the constitutionality of the national regulation of senatorial elections which will not show that the elections of members of the house of representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by national authority. The bill before me itself recognizes the principle that the congressional elections are not state elections, but national elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which supervisors are still to be appointed by national authority, to observe and witness the congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire said elections to be guarded and recognize the fact that if the power to supervise in any respect whatever, this congressional elections exist under section 4, article 1, of the constitution, it is a power, which, like every other power belonging to the government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry into effect the statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the house of representatives. The essential points which it is proposed to repeal by this bill have been in force about eight years. Four congressional elections and two presidential elections have been held under them. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been held in the courts of the United States in all parts of the Union for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is supported by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

THE ORIGIN AND WORKING OF THE LAW.

If it is urged that the U. S. election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by the history of their origin and their results. They were especially prompted by investigation and exposure of frauds committed in the city and state of New York at the elections of 1868. A committee representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the house of representatives. In regard to the extent of those frauds the committee of the fortieth congress, after a full investigation reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York alone in 1868 was not less than 25,000. A committee of the forty-fourth congress in their report submitted in 1877 adopted the opinion that for every one hundred actual voters of the city of New York in 1868 one hundred and eight votes were cast, when in fact the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded 88 per cent. of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of fraudulent votes at the election in the city of New York alone was between 30,000 and 40,000.

These frauds completely reversed the result of the election in the state of New York. The failure in large cities to meet these evils and prevent the violations of United States laws regarding congressional elections caused these laws to be enacted. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that if they could be continued and repeated with impunity, free government was impossible. A distinguished senator in opposing the passage of the election laws declared that he had for a long time believed that our form of government was too weak. The framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results in large cities. Under their provisions the elections have been comparatively peaceful, orderly and honest. Even the opponents of these laws have given testimony to their value and efficiency, and the necessity for their enactment. The committee of the 44th congress composed of members a majority of whom were opposed to these laws in their report on the New York elections of '76, said, "The committee would commend to other portions of the country and to other cities this remarkable system, developed through the agency of both local and federal authorities, acting in harmony for an honest purpose. In no portion of the world and in no era of time where there has been an expression of the popular will through the forms of law has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of republican institutions. Whatever may have been the habit or conduct of elections in the cities or howsoever they may conduct themselves in future, this election of '76 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest endeavor, legal forms and just authority may do for the protection of the national franchise."

NEED OF A FREE, UNINTIMIDATED BALLOT.

This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint supervisors to guard and scrutinize congressional elections, but it denies to the government of the United States all power to make its supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want a free and fair election. They do not think that a free election means freedom from wholesome restraints of law or that the place of an election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime on the day of an election. Peace and good order are more necessary on that day than on any other day of the year. The humblest and feeblest citizens, aged and infirm, should be and should have reason to feel that they are safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty and their most sacred right as any members of society. The authority to regulate congressional elections which belong to the government of the United States, which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation.

So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the authority of the government in the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater vigor both in enactment and in exaction of laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partisan partiality, which experience may have shown in the working of existing laws may well engage the careful attention both of congress and of the executive in their respective spheres of duty. For the correction of these mischiefs, as no congressional elections will occur until after the regular session of congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a seasonable consideration at that session of any administration details that might improve the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in the complete and equal exercise of the right and power of suffrage at such elections. But with my views both of the constitutionality and the value of existing laws I cannot approve any measure for their repeal except in connection with the enactment of other legislation which may reasonably be expected to afford wiser and more efficient safeguards, for free and honest congressional elections.

Signed; RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, May 29, 1879.

The volcano of Mount Etna is in full blast. Several villages are threatened with destruction and there is great alarm among the inhabitants.

A Holocaust.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 29.—About two o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the lower floor of the Washington House in this place. Before an alarm could be give the fire had gained such headway that the flames rushed up the stairway completely cutting off all escape. There were upwards of sixty persons registered, besides the regular boarders, nearly all of whom were compelled to escape by climbing down the porch pillars. Several of those who escaped in this way sustained serious injuries by falling. One man made a rope out of his bed clothing and attempted to escape in that way from the fourth floor. The rope broke as he reached the third floor and he is now lying in a critical condition. A child of the agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad while climbing down the porch from the fourth floor fell and is supposed to be fatally injured. Two bodies have been found in the ruins, burned to a crisp. One of them is J. Troxell, of Cumberland, and the other one is unknown. There are six persons missing, supposed to be buried in the ruins, fifteen persons injured seriously, and twenty slightly injured.

FOREIGN.

A Naval Battle.

LONDON, May 29.—The following telegraphic intelligence has been received at Lloyd's:—An engagement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, between the Chilian wooden vessels, Esmeralda and Cotadonga and the Peruvian armor-plated frigate Independencia. All three vessels were sunk. The Esmeralda was originally a Spanish gunboat. The Independencia was the most important vessel in the Peruvian navy. Her armament consisted entirely of Armstrong guns, namely twelve seventy pounders and two pivot guns. The latter were one hundred pounders.

The Darien Canal.

PARIS, May 29.—The canal congress adopted by a vote of 98 to 8, the Panama and Lemon Bay route. Appleton, one of the American representatives, voted for the scheme; but Rear Admiral Ammon, United States navy, abstained from voting. Commander Selfridge, United States navy, was absent. The congress then closed its labors.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wm. E. Gray, well known in Wall street, New York, ten years ago, and last fall returned from England on a charge of raising bonds, has been sentenced to ten years in the state prison.

A telegram from Gen. Howard confirms the report that two men have been killed by Sheep-eater Indians on the south fork of the Salmon river. Troops have been sent after the murderers.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since Wednesday's report $1,575,240.

The treasurer of the United States has decided that the four per cent. refunding certificates may be deducted by national banks in making up their semi-annual return of average capital subject to duty the same as the law authorizes in case of U. S. bonds.

Commercial and Monetary.

(*By Telegraph.*)

New York, May 29.

Gold—quiet.
State Securities—dull.
Carrying Rates—1@2.
Governments—firm.
Clearings—not given.
Money—3@4, closing at 3½.
Borrowing Rates—flat and ¼.
Railroad bonds—active, strong.
Custom receipts—not given.
Prime Mercantile paper—3½@4½ per c.
Assistant Treasurer's disbursements—not given.
Sterling—steady; sixty days, $4.88½; sight, $4.89½.
The following are the closing quotations:

THE STOCK MARKET.

COUPONS.			
Coupons '65, new	108½	New 4½s coups	107½@108
Coupons '81	105	New 4's, reg	103½
Coupons '67 called in		New 4's coups	103½@103¾
Coupons '68 called in		10-40s, reg	104
New 5s	103½	10-40s, coupons	101½
New 4½s reg	106½@106¾	Currency 6s	124½

STOCKS.			
W U Telegraph	114½	N J Central	50½
Quicksilver	15	Rock Island	130
Quicksilver, pref'd	37	St Paul	50½
Pacific Mail	74½	St Paul, pref	90½
Mariposa	6½	T W & W	13⅞
Mariposa, pref	7	T W & W, pref	112
Adams Express	107½	Fort Wayne	51
Wargo Express	92	Fort Wayne, pref	
American Express	47½	Terre Haute	11
U S Express	40	Terre Haute, pref	19½
N Y Central	119¼	Chicago & Alton	82½
Erie	27½	C & A, pref	125
Erie, pref	51	Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝
Harlem	129	Del & Lackawanna	38½
Harlem, pref	30	A & P Tel	40½
Michigan Central	79¼	Missouri Pacific	21⅝
Panama	141	A & P, pref	34½
Union Pacific	73¾	Indiana Central	
Lake Shore	73¾	C P & Q	116
I C	87	H & St Joe	15½
C & P	96¼	C P Bonds	112½
Northwestern	69¾	U P Bonds	122½
Northwestern, pref	98	U P Land Grant	110½
C C C & I	57½	U P Sinking Fund	114¼

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6s	107	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee 6s, new	34½	Virginia, old	32½
Tennessee 6s, old	35¾		

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.

FLOUR—unchanged.
WHEAT—shipments 14737; firmer and higher; No. 2, $1.08; No. 3, 1.03; No. 4, 1.00.
CORN—active; No. 2 mixed 32½; white mixed, 32¾.
OATS—No. 2, 3[illegible].
RYE—nominal.
BUTTER—weak at 5.
EGGS—firmer; 9@9½.
CATTLE—weak and dull; prices unchanged. Shipping steers $3.50@4.80; butchers 3.60@4.30; stockers and feeders 3.50@4.15; cows 2.50@4.00.
HOGS—sales at 3.05@3.30 with the bulk at $3.20@3.25.
SHEEP—quiet.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Official Newspaper of the City and County.

PUBLISHED BY

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per Annum.....$8.00 | Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....3.00 | One Month.....1.00

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ADVERTISING.
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JOB WORK.
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Either the *Tribune* has no New York exchanges or else it neglects to read them.

The Ohio republican platform had nothing to say on the silver question, a strange omission.

The demand for land at the government land office has more than trebled in the last three years.

That part of Kansas now tributary to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is now called "bleeding Kansas."

Hon. T. A. Hendricks expressed the opinion that Henry Watterson was "crazy drunk" when he wrote the recent editorial on him which has attracted so much attention.

The greenback doctrine has been fully carried out in Buenos Ayres, South America. At last reports it takes about $35 in greenbacks to buy goods to the value of $1 in gold.

A vote taken in the stock yards near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, gave Hayes 43 votes, Grant 31 votes and 17 scattering. This is something for stalwarts to make a note of.

The democrats have recently made overtures to the president to find out what kind of a bill he will sign. He politely informed them that that could be found out only by experience.

When the young men's republican organization of San Francisco heard that Secretary Gorham was on the way to the state, a resolution was considered which was destined to avert any ill effect on the republican party which Mr. Gorham's presence might have.

The following are the names of the honest democrats who had courage enough to vote against the Warner silver bill: Messrs. Bliss, Covert, Deuster, Hurd, Jones, Morrison, Müller, Pochler and F. Wood. Only four republicans voted for it and nine democrats against it. This makes it almost a party measure.

The political status of Speaker Randall is well stated as follows by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*: "Mr. Speaker Randall having already acquired reputation as a protectionist who does all he can to favor the cause of free trade, seems to be trying now to become known as a hard-money man who is willing to promote inflation."

The republicans of Wisconsin have just ordered 100,000 copies of Ben Hill's speech to circulate as a campaign document. This was the speech which is alleged to have proven that democrats like Voorhees, Vallandigham, Seymour and Davis were better Unionists than Morton, Sumner, Seward, Chase and Lincoln. This kind of logic will take better in the south than in the north.

Mr. Ewing stated in his speech a year ago, opposing resumption, that one New York banker had offered $50,000 to be the first in the line at the treasury on January 1, 1879. It was predicted that the supply of gold would be immediately exhausted. As a matter of fact the government has paid out $200,000 more in greenbacks for gold, than it has gold for greenbacks.

The southern democratic conservative element is getting dissatisfied with democratic actions in congress. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "The democrats in congress have injured instead of strengthening their party, and we fear that republican victories this fall will be the fruit of their blundering. Let us hope that before the great contest of 1880 begins more wisdom will be displayed by those who have undertaken to lead the forces and shape the plan of battle." Messrs. Felton, Speer and Stephens, all congressmen from Georgia, have the same opinion.

But about the applications which were filed in answer to an unsigned circular for over ten billions of the Denver & Rio Grande extension bonds at ninety cents? There is no new light on the subject. The only repetition of the mere assertion that such applications had been filed was made in one New York financial paper, while all the others are very quiet about it.
Tribune, May 29.

For the information of our disappointed contemporary, we would say that the circular was accompanied with a letter from General W. P. Palmer. As to the mistake (though this inends the intelligence of the *Tribune*, courtesy compels us to use the term) contained in the last sentence of the above extract, we need only to call the minds of our readers to the extracts from Boston and New York dailies like the Boston *Journal* and *Advertiser*, the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World*, which we have already published. All speak of this subscription as the most successful of any which had been given to a western railroad in the New York market.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, a former protectionist, says: "While I think it must be admitted that protective duties were decreed in the United States for the encouragement and support of manufacturing industry in its growth and development, there ought not to be any question that the need of them no longer exists and that they are becoming serious impediments to national prosperity. This seems to be the opinion of all thinking men. There is no good reason why the west, in great need of railroad development, should pay a tax to eastern manufacturers of nearly 100 per cent. on iron rails."

Mr. Belford's action in voting for the Warner silver bill was hardly in accord with the action of his party associates. Only four republicans voted for the bill, and they were Messrs. Belford, Cannon, Dagget, and Fort. We should have been much better pleased to have recorded the fact that Mr. Belford voted with his party associates who are as devoted and perhaps wiser friends of bi-metallism. Mr. Belford mistakes the sentiment of the people of this state, if he thinks that they demand any such foolish and unjust legislation as was contained in the Warner bill. Mr. Patterson injured himself by advocating the greenback theory of currency and Mr. Belford will not strengthen himself in this state by following the lead of the greenback party in enacting silver legislation.

Editor Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* sees the evil tendency of the speeches by extremists—whom he calls "impromptu effusion men"—like Beck, Blackburn and Hampton, and apologizes for them as follows: Their heart leads and their head follows. All that they say and all that they do is to be taken with the technical allowance which candor always extends to impulse. The party shall not undertake a sitting-match with a president who went into office with the seat of his breeches, as of the rest of his body, his conscience included, clad in armor. It shall exhaust its constitutional prerogatives; and then all of us shall go to the country and say to it, Despotism or democracy, which? If this is true would it not be better to send men to legislate who are not effusive?

We have recently noticed the fact that many true friends of bi-metallism have been opposed to the Warner bill because it is in the interest of greenbackism and inflation. Mr. Conger of Michigan, one of the republican leaders, states his position as follows: "I do not wish to enlarge upon this matter. I know that I speak with some assurance about it. I am one of those who from the beginning voted in favor of coining silver dollars and issuing them to the people and making them a legal tender. Among the first votes ever given in congress upon that subject I voted with gentlemen who favored that policy, and I have done so ever since, and if this bill be in that direction, if it be free from danger, if there be not provisions inserted in the bill to give the banks the right to make their reserve, not the substantial value which the present law gives, but fiat certificates which may be issued beyond 20 per cent. of the bullion and coin in the treasury, I am still in favor of preserving the principle of a bi-metallic currency, of having silver issued for the wants of the people. I am still in favor of having the bonds of the government which are payable in coin payable in either or both coins which was authorized at the time the bonds were issued; but I find that I am antagonized by gentlemen who drive me from all safe moorings on these questions, who insert into the bill here provisions dangerous to the interests of all the people of the United States." While we should be constrained to differ with Mr. Conger in regard to some of his views on the silver question, still his statement above shows how the honest friends of silver regard the Warner bill.

The Way to Prosperity.

"It is not the function of government to find employment for the unemployed, but it is the duty of the government to remove all obstacles to prosperity. These things should be done:

"First—A day should be fixed sufficiently remote to supply the banks with coin, after which the United States notes should cease to be a legal tender, and provision made for their withdrawal as speedily as the condition of the treasury would allow. What the country needs with reference to finance is to have confidence that congress will return to the old doctrine that nothing is money but gold or silver.

"Second—All small notes should be retired and the coinage of silver continued as long as it can retain a parity with gold. The government should express to the other nations its willingness to unite with them in making gold and silver a joint standard.

"Third—The national banking system should be retained, not for the benefit of the banks, but for the benefit of the people, and because, on the whole, it is the best system ever devised of getting notes into circulation.

"Fourth—The tariff should be revised and all restrictions upon foreign commerce not absolutely necessary for revenue purposes, be removed, to the end that consumers may not be taxed for the benefit of monopolies, and that our foreign trade may be increased.

"Fifth—Corporations should be protected in their rights, but should be restrained under the supervision and control of the government creating them." *Secretary McCulloch, in a Lecture at Harvard.*

The Hon. Charles Foster, the republican candidate for governor, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the academy in Norwalk, Ohio. Before his election to congress he never had held office and was occupied in mercantile and banking business. In 1870 he was elected to the 42d congress, and continued to be re-elected until last fall when he was defeated on account of the gerrymandering of the congressional districts by the democracy. He was always very popular in his district and ran far ahead of his ticket. He became very prominent in congress in the winter 1876-77, when the electoral count was in progress. He was considered a representative of President Hayes and exercised a powerful influence in inducing southern members to take the conservative stand they did. He is a man of great personal popularity and is likely to carry the state for the republicans. We might add also that his nomination shows that the supporters of President Hayes are in the ascendency. Secretary Taft, his chief opponent, was identified with General Grant's administration, while Foster is identified with Hayes' southern policy. This is significant.

YOU CAN
SAVE MONEY
BY PATRONIZING
E. M. BECK,
Who has in stock a fine line of
Gentlemen's Piece Goods,
for Dress or Business Suits
which he will make to order and
Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.
Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best Colorado.
Prices Always Reasonable.

CAMPERS,
ATTENTION!
o
I am now Making to Order
Tents, Wagon Covers, Canvas Socks, Leggings, Gloves, Buckskin Suits.
And everything in the Line of Canvas or Buckskin Goods.
All Work Guaranteed First-class.
The Largest and Best Stock of Buffalo Robes Ever Seen in this Market.
☞ A Buffalo Robe is Absolutely Indispensable on a Camping Trip. Nothing can take its place.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM
OF
Rocky Mountain Curiosities.
Wanless Block Up Stairs.
1st Entrance West of 1st National Bank.
5-25-4m

CALL AT THE NEW
MILLINERY STORE,
Opposite Postoffice, for your
Millinery, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Hats and Bonnets trimmed to order in the best and latest style, and at the lowest prices.
P. ERICKSON.
Wellesley's new block, opposite postoffice.
5-23-1mo*

D. F. BURSON,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER. Calcimining and Brick work done. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction given.
☞ Leave orders at West's Bakery, or Dozier's Shop. 5-4-1m*

R. RICHENS,
STONE MASON AND CONTRACTOR,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Having a quarry of my own, containing the finest stone in the state, I am prepared to take contracts at the lowest prices.
I can be seen at the Central Hotel, from 12 to 1 o'clock. 168 tf

HOUSE CLEANING
Carpets taken up, cleaned, put down and scrubbed.
Address through the Postoffice.
5-1-tf JOHN SIMS.

Private Board
With Good Rooms by
Mrs. R. W. Mason,
CASCADE AVE.,
One door south of the villas. Terms reasonable.
5-20-1m

WHIPPLE & EATON,
Contractors & Builders.
Nevada Avenue,
(One block east of Postoffice,)
COLORADO SPRINGS, . . COLORADO

TRADE DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

WILLIAM HARRISON, attorney at law, office over People's bank, Colorado Springs.

BAKERY.

WM. BUSH, baker, confectioner and dealer in California fruits, ice cream, &c., Postoffice Block.

BOOTS & SHOES.

R. B. PEERY, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber goods and ladies' goods a specialty, West side of Tejon street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

CITY DRUGSTORE—R. V. KENNEDY, dispensing druggist, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Special attention given to compounding prescriptions at all hours.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.

D. W. ROBBINS, dealer in clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and furnishing goods. Huerfano Street.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING.

S. B. WESTERFIELD & CO., Huerfano Street, Opposite Gazette Office. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpets, Furniture and Undertaking. tf

A. L. MILLARD & CO., dealers in Furniture and Undertakers goods. Open day and night. Opposite City Hall. 2-2-tf.

HARNESS MAKERS.

OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, &c. Tejon street.

LIVERY STABLES.

WILBUR & GOODRICH, Avenue stables, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. First class horses and carriages to let. Stock taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHAS. STEARNS, fashionable tailor; orders attended to on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Pike's Peak avenue, opp. True & Sutton's grocery store.

MEAT MARKETS.

TODD & OSBORNE, dealers in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

A. J. DOWNING & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game, Salt Meats, etc., City Market, Tejon street.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A. L. LAWTON, real estate, loan, and insurance agent, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Notary Public and Conveyancer. House Rented.

MUSEUM.

COLORADO SPRINGS MUSEUM, W. D. Norton, proprietor. A fine line of Rocky mountain curiosities kept constantly on hand. Views $1.50 per dozen. Visitors welcome.

HARDWARE.

DURKEE & LEE, dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware and house furnishing goods. West side Tejon street.

BLACKSMITHS.

MURRAY & PLATT, Blacksmiths, West Huerfano street. Particular attention given to horse-shoeing. Satisfaction guaranteed. 210-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. DANFORD. J. L. MENAGER.
DANFORD & MENAGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—Room 8, Union Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 3-13-tf.

WILLIAMS & McMORRIS,
ATTORNEYS at Law, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
J. L. WILLIAMS. T. A. McMORRIS.

J. C. HELM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite El Paso County Bank. 5-tf.

DR. C. M. SUTHERLAND,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Accouchements and diseases of women and childhood a specialty. Room 1 Union Block.
5-29-1mo*

C. J. Reynolds. S. Davis
Drs Reynolds & Davis,
DENTISTS.
☞ Office first door east of True & Sutton's, up stairs.

ALICE G. ROBBINS,
PROFESSIONAL Nurse. At Mrs. Pratt's, Nevada Avenue, between Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street. 5-22tf

MRS. J. E. LOOMIS, M.D.,
SPECIAL attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence—corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets.

H. T. O'BRIEN,
HUERFANO STREET.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
Call at Sign of "Broncho."
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Fine Ales, Beer,
AND STOUT!
BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.
Manufactured and Delivered Daily by the
El Paso County Brewing Comp'y.
Leave Your Orders at the Office, next to Postoffice,
Colorado Springs, . . . Colorado
CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE,
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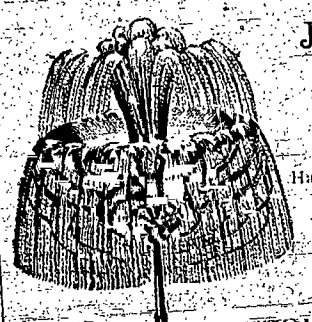

J. W. FAIRFIELD,
PLUMBER,
Has the largest and most complete assortment of Plumbers' Materials in the city.
I GUARANTEE ALL MY WORK!
ORDERS FOR
Tapping & Plumbing
WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
J. W. FAIRFIELD,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE COLORADO SPRINGS.

PLUMBING.
TO THOSE CONTEMPLATING INTRODUCING
WATER ON THEIR PREMISES,
I wish to state that I have opened a Plumbing Shop here, with the purpose of REMAINING.
I carry in stock all the latest and most improved goods in the line, having carried on the Plumbing Business in Chicago for the past ten years, and being a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL WORKMAN, my patrons can depend on having their work done right and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
Having had long experience as a Journeyman and in carrying on the business, I think I have such knowledge as will make it to your interest to give me a call. The setting of
Water Closets, Hot Water Apparatus,
the practice of ventilating, and all branches of the trade I thoroughly understand and personally can attend to. I guarantee the best material and proper workmanship in all cases.
J. H. DRINKWATER,
Pike's Peak Avenue, bet. Tejon Street and Nevada Ave.

TAILORING!
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME
Fine Spring Goods!
CALL AND SEE THEM!
CHARLES STEARNS.

A NEW BOOK
ON
The Leadville Mines.
This is the VERY LATEST Book on Leadville, and Contains some very Useful Facts concerning this Camp. It also contains
THE CAMP LAWS
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Definitions of Mining Terms!
WHICH MAKE IT A VALUABLE PRODUCTION.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

A Lesson About Leadville.

WHAT HE SAYS.

There's a fortune out at Leadville—
In a mine! In a mine!
I can make a devil lot of money,
Dig a mine! Dig a mine!
I'll sell my house and lot—
Right here upon the spot,
I'll go out there and "squat!"
Dig a mine! Dig a mine!

WHAT WE SAY

There's a fortune out at Leadville—
In your mind? In your mind!
It's another first class humbug—
You will find! You will find!
You can sell your house and lot,
You can go out there and "squat,"
When too late you'll wish you'd not—
You can bet! You can bet!
—*Harry S. Brooks, in Elmira Gazette*

Nihilism in Russia.

Scene: At St. Petersburg.

Janitor—I can't stand this any longer, sir. I don't mind doing the duties ordinarily expected of one in my position, but I cannot be on watch all the twenty-four hours to see that the Nihilists don't stick revolutionary posters on the front wall. I've gone eleven nights without sleep now.

Proprietor—But, my poor Ivan Ivanovitch, I did not make the law, which all owners of houses are obliged to obey, providing for a fine of 500 roubles if a placard is posted up on the premises, and imprisonment if the offense is repeated. Here, drink this coffee—it will keep you awake. To-night I will go on watch and you can get a good sleep.

Janitor—Thanks, my good master; your nobly considerate conduct lends me renewed strength.

(An hour later the janitor comes in to breakfast.)

Proprietor—Great Todleben! Where have you been? Why, man, there is a revolutionary placard pasted on your back!

Janitor—Is there? I suppose I must have closed my eyes for a minute or two. They have a keen eye for business, those Nihilists. Let's tear it up.

Proprietor—No, don't tear it up, because some of the fragments might be found—and we might be sent to Siberia. Burn it up, coat and all. I'll give you a new one. Now, go back to your post, and for the love of heaven do not doze a wink.

(The janitor returns. The proprietor watches him from the window, and whenever he nods shouts, "Now, then, Ivan Ivanovitch, keep awake!" In the course of the long, long, weary day the police arrive.)

Official—We have come to search the premises.

Proprietor—But, Count, I belong to no association. I am merely a peaceful citizen who passes his days and nights watching to see that his watchman doesn't fall asleep.

Official—I have General Gourko's orders to enter your house and see that you have no concealed arms.

Proprietor—All I have is an old shotgun, without lock, stock or barrel.

Official—The Nihilists could easily furnish you those. Your shot-gun is confiscated and you may thank your lucky stars that you get off so easily. What's in that drawer?

Proprietor—Knives.

Official—Knives! I confiscate them.

Proprietor—But, Prince, they are table knives and to-night I give a dinner party—my daughter is engaged to be married and this is to celebrate her betrothal.

Official—You must eat with your fingers, that's all.

Proprietor—But, Grand Duke, how are we to carve the fowls?

Official—Tear 'em in pieces or bite out chunks. It'll all be in the family. Where's your bed-room?

Proprietor—Here, your Imperial Excellency, and if you find any deadly weapon in it I want to be sent to Siberia.

Official—I might send you there if it were worth the trouble, for here is a razor which in the practised hands of a desperate man might be used to slay the whole imperial family. I will confiscate the razor.

(The family dinner takes place, though under disadvantages, and the unhappy man forgets all the trials and troubles of the day. At the dessert, just as he is about to propose the health of the wedded pair, he receives a note couched in these terms):

You are a traitor! You have to-day given up to the tyrants the arms in your possession. You have therefore been doomed to death by

Yours respectfully,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
per Tomski Collinsovitch.

Proprietor (tearing his hair). There! That's all that was lacking to make it complete. Read that!

His Future Son-in-Law—You were wrong, sir; there is a good deal to be said on both sides.

Proprietor—Wrong! was I? Perhaps you are a Nihilist? (with bitter sarcasm.)

His Future Son-in-Law—I have the honor to be chief of Section 217 and I don't care who knows it.

His Daughter—Yes, pa, and that is why I lo-ho-hove him. (Casts herself into her lover's arms.)

Proprietor—Merciful heaven! are you a Nihilist too, Paulovna?

His Daughter—Yes, pa, and so are my sisters and my cousins and my aunts.

All the Guests—And so are we all of us.

Proprietor—I will denounce you to the authorities—call the police.

His Future Son-in-Law—If you utter one word I will fire this train and blow up the house, which we had mined as a precaution lest the police should make a descent on us while we were at dinner.

Proprietor—and here I have been passing my days and nights keeping watch on my janitor.

Omnes—Your janitor! Ho, ho! Look out of the window and see what your janitor is doing.

Proprietor—May I be knouted and sent to Siberia if my janitor isn't covering the whole front of the house with four-sheet revolutionary posters! (Faints.)—*New York World.*

Telling over the Old Story.

The old story of Queen Victoria's wooing has just been retold. After her ascension of the throne it was arranged that she should marry a brother of the king of the Netherlands, but meeting Prince Albert, of Coburg, she fell in love with him, and informed the prime minister of that important and delicate fact. Albert was sent for, and had an audience with the queen. The two lovers were placed in a very peculiar position. The social position of Victoria was so superior to that of Prince Albert that he could not make the first advance, nor offer the lady his hand, as is usually the case between lovers nowadays. It was rather for her to make the proposition, and offer her hand, and she accomplished this somewhat unusual task in a very skillful manner. With a gracious smile she handed the prince a small bouquet of flowers, which he placed as near as possible to his heart. As he had no buttonhole or pocket in that region of his close-fitting uniform, he took his penknife, cut a slit, and slipped in the precious token. He then expressed his thankfulness and pleasure at being so well received at the English court, and especially at his reception by the queen, in reply to which she asked him the tell-tale question: "If the country pleases your highness so well, perhaps you would not object to remain with us?" The prince replied that was the great desire of his life, and on the 10th of February, 1840, following, they were married.

Foremost Citizens.

Scene—Main street, Bodie. *Dramatis Personæ*: An old resident and a new arrival. Time, 4 p. m.

O. R.—There goes Jack Datling.

N. A.—Who's he?

O. R.—One of your first citizens. Haven't you heard tell of him?

N. A.—No.

O. R.—Why, he killed Tom Wilkins. He's a prominent saloon man. There's Bill Thompson stepping up to speak to him.

N. A.—Who's Thompson?

O. R.—One of our leading citizens. Haven't you heard tell of him?

N. A.—No.

O. R.—That's queer. Why, he killed Sandy Bowens and Alick Haggis and put Pete Scagg's eye out in one night. He's a prominent saloon man, too. Hullo, they've stopped to speak to Abe Dickey.

N. A.—Who's Dickey?

O. R.—Oh, he don't amount to nothing.

N. A.—Never killed any one, I suppose.

O. R.—He kill any one! Pshaw! he wouldn't kill nobody. Hullo! By thunder, them three's having a spat. Hunt yer hole, stranger, their pullin' their pops!

[They hunt their holes. Rapid firing ensues and ceases. Old resident and new arrival emerge from under a stove and seek information.]

Time, 8 p. m.

O. R.—I tell you the camp ought to be proud o' that feller Abe Dickey. He's got nerve. I hope the boys will turn out big at the double funeral. I used to know Abe's brother in the states. He comes of a gritty family. Wonder what his bail'll be?—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Retail Market Report.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	$ 8	@$ 20
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb, new	10	12½
Beans, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	35	@ 40
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb		1 80
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs	25	@ 30
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	10	@
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	30	@ 40
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	10	@ 12½
Lard, ℔ lb	10	@ 12½
Prunes, ℔ lb	10	@
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Raisins, ℔ lb	9½	@ 10½
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	11	@
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	11	
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	12	
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	15	
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	30	@ 1 00
Tea, green, ℔ lb	75	@ 1 00
Tea, black, ℔ lb	7	@ 10
Bacon, ℔ lb	10	@ 11
Hams, ℔ lb		

Meats and Game.

		15
Sausage, ℔ lb	6	@ 20
Beef, ℔ lb	15	
Dried Beef, ℔ lb	6	@ 15
Corned Beef, ℔ lb		22
Turkeys, ℔ lb	6 02	@ 7 00
Chickens, ℔ dozen	8	@ 20
Mutton, ℔ lb	15	
Sausage, Bologna, ℔ lb	10	@ 20
Veal, ℔ lb		

Wholesale Price Current.

Apples, ℔ bbl	$5 00	@ 5 50
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1 00	@1 25
Cheese (Gwillim)	12½	@
Coal (Canon) per ton	4 95	@5 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	25	@ 30
Eggs, states, ℔ dozen	15	@ 20
Eggs, ranch, ℔ dozen	20	@ 25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ℔ lb	2½	
Cabbage, ℔ lb	3	@ 4
Onions, ℔ lb		
Potatoes, ℔ lb	1	@ 1½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Corn, ℔ 100 lbs	1 25	@ 1 35
Oats, ℔ 100 lbs	1 80	@
Corn Chop, ℔ 100 lbs	1 35	@ 1 40
Mixed Feed, ℔ 100 lbs	1 50	@
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs	1 75	@ 1 90
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00	@
XXXX Flour, ℔ sack	3 15	@ 3 25
Hay, ℔ ton	15 00	@20 00

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Etc.

Colorado Clear, 1¼ 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	35 00	@40 00
Clear, 1 in., ℔ M	35 00	
Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	30 00	
Common Lumber, ℔ M	30 00	
Chicago Clear, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	60 00	
" " 1 in., ℔ M	45 00	@55 00
" Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	35 00	
" Clear Siding, ℔ M	25 00	
" ⅝ Beaded Ceiling, ℔ M	27 00	
	4 75	
Shingles, ℔ M	4 73	
Laths, ℔ M	1 50	
Doors, 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 in	1 75	
" 2 ft x 6 ft, 1 3-16	1 95	
" 2 ft 4 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 3-16	2 10	
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1 3-16	2 41	
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1½	2 30	
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1½	3 75	@ 4 00
Sash Doors	1 25	
Windows, glazed, 8x10—12 light	1 65	
" " 10x12—8	1 80	
" " 10x14—8	2 10	
" " 12x14—8	2 85	
" " 12x16 8	1 75	@2 00
Blinds, ℔ pair		
Tar Paper, ℔ lb		
Carpet Paper, ℔ lb		

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

LEADVILLE,

IN CARE OF

TRUE & SUTTON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Oldest and Best Grocery House in Town

First-Class Livery

Wilbur & Goodrich.

At the Avenue Stables citizens and strangers will be furnished at all times with fine driving horses and first-class turnouts of every description.

NO OLD PLUGS!

OR

Dilapidated Carriages.

Sent out from this establishment to be charged for at full rates. Call on us and you will call again every time.

1-f.87 WILBUR & GOODRICH.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Ann Augusta Clutter and John E. Clutter, her husband, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 16th day of September 1875, and recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, September 20th, 1875, in book P, page 475, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate situated in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit:

The west sixty (60) feet of lots numbered seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in block number ninety three (93) in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and territory (now state) of Colorado, together with all improvements now made or to be made thereon, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note for twenty-five hundred dollars, in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said deed, now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will on Thursday, June 19th, 1879, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs of executing this trust.

HENRY McALLISTER, JR., Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Saturday May 17, 1879.
5-17-1d

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

For Ten Cents: One Hundred page Pamphlet with Lists of Newspapers and Advertising Rates.

For Ten Dollars: Four Lines Inserted One Week in Three Hundred and Fifty Newspapers.

10 Spruce Street N. Y.

5-27-5m1

MANITOU PARK SANITARIUM!

Twenty-one miles from Manitou, up the Ute Pass, OPENS JUNE 1ST, 1879, under the personal supervision of J. H. TYNDALE, M. D., of New York city.

Dr. T. has also completed arrangements to open a Sanitarium for the Scientific Treatment of Consumptives at Manitou, on or before October 1st.

Carriages and a Stage may be taken at Manitou by Visitors to the Park. Address

J. HILGARD TYNDALE, M. D.,
Manitou, Colorado.

5-15-tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES

AND A

Fine Line of Toilet Articles

May be obtained at

NIECE'S PHARMACY,

South Side of Huerfano Street.

Prescriptions Prepared from the Best Pharmaceutical Preparations and Correctness and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS.

4-4-1y

[illegible] MOSHER

IS PREPARED TO DO

BLACKSMITHING

Carriage and Wagon Repairing,

Plow Work and Everything in his Line.

SHOEING FINE HORSES A SPECIALTY.

Refers to Bacon & Son, or Cook & Shepherd. 5-14-tf

OGLE & SHERMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES, FLOUR,

Selected Teas, Pure Coffees and Spices,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all Kinds.

Huerfano Street, under City Hall, Colorado Springs

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

Under One Management

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

4 3 1yt

Pascoe's Hotel

AND

RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

RATES $1.50 PER DAY.

Postoffice Block, Tejon Street.

3 16tf THOS. PASCOE, Propr.

National Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CURTISS & QUEREAU, Proprs.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,

J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring beds.

It is located in the very centre of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriages to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

RESTAURANT.

VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON.

Cooney's Old Stand, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Table always supplied with the best in the market.

5-18tf CARROLL & RATIGAN.

Cold Spring Boarding House.

Situated one-half mile south of Colorado Springs in a most beautiful locality. The invalid and tourist will find here every advantage to be desired. First-class fare. FRESH MILK, BUTTER AND EGGS a specialty. Boarders will have free carriage to and from the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at the house, or address P. O. Box 131, Colorado Springs.

5-1-1m JAMES A. HIX, Prop.

COTTONWOOD

Hot Springs,

CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLO.

PROPRIETORS.

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, MRS. J. A. D. ADAMS, Homœpathic Physician, and MR. G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Attorney at Law, Leadville.

The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country, salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range. Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six years' experience, warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS.	Grains to pint— Upper Spring	Lower Spring
		4.8
Carbonate of Soda	4.7	Trace.
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace.	2
Carbonate of Lime	2	½
Carbonate of Magnesia	½	½
Sulphate of Soda	½	Trace.
Chloride of Sodium	2½	Trace.
Silica	1-24	Trace
Iodine	Trace.	Trace
Bromide	Trace.	3
Ammonia Muriate		
Ammonium, combined	Trace	
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. Hydrogen Sulphide.	Free Carbonic Acid.

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients at the following rates: From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 24.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the.

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS,
Mahonville, Colo.
or G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Esq.,
Leadville, Colo.

BAKERY AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD delivered daily to all parts of the city and Manitou.

A Lunch Room in Connection

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Daily and Weekly Gazette.

THE DAILY.

The DAILY GAZETTE is published every morning (except Monday) with full

Telegraphic Dispatches, Interesting Local News,

and a large amount of general state news. Our mining articles, both original and selected will contain

FULL MINING NEWS

from every mining camp in the state. When the busy season commences our sheep news will be very complete, as will be the case in every department of state news. We shall spare no reasonable expense in gathering news, and shall aim to make the DAILY GAZETTE

The Most Readable Paper in Colorado.

To the Advertisers and Patrons of the Daily Gazette

We call attention to the fact that our subscription list has been gradually increasing so that when our first year is completed—May 1, 1879—it will have nearly a thousand names. We specially call the attention of our readers to this fact. We have now

TWO SOLICITORS,

one in the city and county and one outside, hard at work increasing our subscribers. We intend the GAZETTE shall be

UNRIVALED AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

There is no page of the Daily that does not contain interesting reading matter, so that every advertisement is seen and read. For city business, or state advertising, for tourists, such as hotels, etc., there is no advertising medium equal to the DAILY GAZETTE.

The terms of subscription for the daily are as follows:

DAILY.

One year	$8 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
One month	1 00

THE WEEKLY.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, published every Saturday morning, is acknowledged by professional men, business men, and ranchmen, to be the

BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN COLORADO

It will contain the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

from all parts of the world, all

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS

published in the Daily, and

Carefully Selected Reading Matter for the Home Circle.

GOOD SOLICITORS ARE EMPLOYED

in order that

Every home in the county shall be supplied with the Weekly Gazette

It is an excellent paper to send to your friends at home; it gives them a correct idea of what is going on around you, and is like writing them a letter. Don't forget this fact and that the

SMALL SUM OF TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR

will send it anywhere you please postage paid.

Advertisers and Business Houses

of this and other cities in the state will bear in mind that the WEEKLY GAZETTE circulates freely among our

RANCHMEN AND FARMERS,

and they cannot do better than

Advertise Their Goods in This Paper.

Our subscribers read every word of it, and those advertisers whose names appear in it are sure to be the recipients of their custom.

The terms of the WEEKLY are as follows:

WEEKLY.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50
One month	25

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

TIME TABLES.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Thro' Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	2:10 P. M.	Arrive	10.53 A. M.
Leave	2:[illegible] P. M.	Leave	11:55 A. M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:15 A. M.	Arrive	4:10 P. M.
Leave	11:40 A. M.	Leave	4:15 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address
G. W. SHARPLESS, Agent.

As to-day is a legal holiday, we shall follow the usual custom and not publish a paper to-morrow.

To-day is Decoration Day.

Japanese paper napkins are fashionable for picnic parties.

The banks will be closed to-day as it is a legal holiday.

A monster grizzly bear was killed recently near Longmont.

There was a general discharge of fire arms during a dance hall fight in Las Vegas last week. Unfortunately no one was killed.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE comes to us regularly, and is one of the neatest printed and newsiest little dailies in the state. *Douglas County News.*

A bear tried to carry off a burro and fifty pounds of beef last week from San Miguel City. It failed, however, probably because its burden was greater than it could bear.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Shields, North Tejon street this afternoon at four o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

John Splan has repeated his Colorado performances in Nebraska. A recent special dispatch from Omaha says: "Splan, who has arrived with Rarus and other fast horses, says Rarus will not be allowed to trot here next week on account of a slight lameness received at Denver. It is generally thought, however, that Rarus is in excellent condition, and that Splan will not let him trot or in any way tax his energies until he meets Hopeful in Chicago in July, for which contest he is to be kept in good trim." The GAZETTE gave this explanation of Splan's conduct a week ago.

Personal.

Judge E. D. Parsons of Canon City is in town for a day.

Mr. Ed. Howbert has taken the interest of Mr. Frank Howbert in the firm of Howbert and Co. Frank will go Leadville.

Mr. Jake Derr returned yesterday from his prospecting [illegible] Leadville. He was one of the losers by the forest fires.

Dr. Wm. H. Davis of Indianapolis, [illegible] a brother of Mr. Millard Davis, a former employe of A. Sagendorf, druggist, is in the city, called here by the illness of his brother.

The Shooting Match.

The shooting match between Mr. Chas. Stockbridge and Mr. J. O. Hardwick came off yesterday afternoon at the gateway of the Garden of the Gods. A large party of gentlemen witnessed the shooting. The distance was 150 yards. The target was much smaller than regulation, having a two-inch bull's eye with a four inch circle. There was a good deal of sport, and Mr. Stockbridge came off conqueror, leading his opponent in the score by eight points.

A Temperance Case Dismissed.

The adjourned case against Mr. Austin charged with violating the city ordinance concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors, came up before Judge Stewart yesterday. The forenoon was spent in objections, diffusive arguments and laborious questioning. When the court met in the afternoon General Danford announced that the counsel had agreed upon a compromise, and that the suit was withdrawn upon the part of the state. The compromise was that each party to the suit should pay his own costs.

Running a Gauntlet of Fire.

Mr. Jake Derr, who arrived in town yesterday from Leadville, informs us that the fires there have been gotten fully under control. Mr. Derr left his camp in Tennessee Park early last Monday morning. He came through with a team and buggy and was accompanied by Mr. Wheeler. Just before they reached Leadville they were compelled to pass through a strip of woods blazing with fire. There was nothing for it but to go ahead. The road was too narrow to turn round, and to stop was sure destruction. They put whip to their horses and dashed in. The heat was intense, the smoke stifling, the crash of falling trees deafening, the blaze of the dancing flames blinding. The horses did not shrink but sprang forward with a will. The two travelers put their hats over their faces and let the faithful horses take their heads. The fearful half mile was soon passed and the blockade of fire was run. Then a halt was called for inspection and to repair damages.

Mr. Wheeler had long whiskers when he went in [illegible]; when he came out he had short ones. The flames had burnt them off. Mr. Derr had a respectable head of hair but the fire had crisped it close to his head. He now wears it fashionably short.

When these gentlemen drove into Leadville that evening they found it in a fearful state of excitement and apprehension. The fire presented a cordon to north and south and west. The flames were leaping over Carbonate hill. Shaft houses were on fire and the brewery burning. The firemen were laboring heroically, assisted by miners and citizens. By Tuesday morning the unremitting efforts of Leadville's inhabitants had subdued the fire and the city was saved.

Mr. Derr said that the smoke hung thick over the landscape until the crest of the range was reached, but after the descent was begun the atmosphere became clearer.

A Letter from East Leadville.

From an occasional correspondent of the GAZETTE.

EAST LEADVILLE, May 17.—Pursuant to promise I proceed to give a few items of news from East Leadville, a new mining and sanitary town just organized in Horse Shoe Gulch, at the foot of Park range, in Park county, Colorado. Leadville is on the western slope of said range and about ten miles west of East Leadville. The location of East Leadville is beautiful and picturesque, and its climate unsurpassed. There is a large stream of pure mountain water running along the southern boundary of the town from west to east. There is plenty of timber for building purposes and wood for fuel adjacent to the town. There is plenty of grass in the immediate vicinity, and within a few miles for grazing purposes. Concentration and smelting works will be in full operation by the 1st of July next. There are a number of miners and prospectors at work in the immediate vicinity of the town which together with the mines of Sacramento and Horse Shoe gulches within a few miles, will furnish the works ample ore for reduction. Every indication of the mines is similar to those at Leadville. The float and the carbonate of iron found in the porphyry are identical with Carbonate and Fryer hills at Leadville, and from every indication this place will soon be in sight of hills yielding ores similar to the Leadville hills. No reason is perceived why the eastern foot hills of the Park range are not as rich as the western, and every indication is that the eastern Leadville district will prove with development as rich as the Leadville district just over the range. There are fine opportunities here for prospecting and mining as well as openings for business of all kinds. Merchants, mechanics and laboring men can here find business and labor at fair wages. Fairplay lies seven miles to the east, while the Denver & South Park railroad will soon be running to within fifteen miles of the place. Why go to such backwoods places as San Juan, Elk Mountains, Gunnison, etc., when an inviting field is at your doors, accessible to railroads? The emigrant, tourist, and invalid should examine this new field of enterprise before locating elsewhere. PROSPECTOR.

The State Board of Health.

We condense from the *Tribune* the following account of the meeting of the board of health, held in Denver last Wednesday:

The state board of health held its annual meeting in the United States court room in this city yesterday.

The board was called to order by Dr. Lemen. Though all were not present at the time the meeting was called to order, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Lemen, Dr. Steele of Denver, Dr. Ambrose of Boulder, Dr. Horn of Colorado Springs, and Dr. Palmer of Trinidad came in during the day, and were present during a greater part of the meeting.

After the reading of the minutes Dr. Steele presented his credentials and was admitted as a member, vice Dr. W. H. Williams, resigned.

The secretary presented his annual report.

The president stated that there would be read no annual address, but that the address would be ready for publication.

Dr. Bancroft informed the association that Dr. Dugan had sent him a paper on the sanitary condition of Leadville, but as he had neglected to bring it down with him, the paper could not be read. It is, however, funished to the *Tribune*, and is as follows:

There has long prevailed both in the mind of the medical profession and that of the laity, an idea that a residence in mountain regions is especially conducive to the production and maintenance of a high degree of physical health. Those who for the first time experience the exhilerating influence of our mountain air and feel the blood coursing with unwonted speed through all the channels of the system, stimulating to a higher activity all the functions of life, are almost inclined to believe that they have realized the dreams of old Juan Ponce de Leon, and found a veritable fountain of youth.

While it is a well founded belief that in the cool, dry and rarefied atmosphere of a high altitude there exists a lessened liability to all those diseases that owe their origin to putrefactive changes in organic material, opportunity has but seldom offered to study the influence of such atmospheric conditions upon large aggregations of humanity.

Leadville, in its magic growth, has almost repeated an old time tale of enchantment; where two years ago there existed a sage-covered valley, whose population scarcely numbered a score, there has sprung into existence a city with a present population of over 12,000, and whose increase is at the rate of 2,000 per month. This rapid accumulation of humanity—drawn from almost every portion of the continent transplanted suddenly to an altitude of over 10,000 above sea level, many of them living under circumstances of comparative discomfort, and ignoring the most important hygienic laws, promises to furnish an opportunity for observing the development of exotic diseases under new conditions; and although at this time a few facts may be brought in review, they cannot, without further and more extended observation, be formulated and made available for purposes of study.

Any consideration of our vital statistics would be incomplete unless we remembered the peculiar circumstances under which our people live, the physical character of the people, and their habits of life.

One of the most noticeable features of our population is the absence of invalids. The long journey by stage from railroad termini, the comparatively rude life to be encountered on arrival, and the necessity for vigor and hardihood of constitution to enable one to compete in the struggle for wealth, have all combined thus far to deter invalids from coming, and in consequence there is an almost entire absence of those suffering from consumption, Bright's disease and other chronic affections. This favorable circumstance is perhaps offset by the greater exposure our people are subjected to, and which acts as an exciting cause of inflammatory diseases.

By far the largest part of our population live in hastily built houses of wood, unplastered and devoid of most of the concomitants of comfort. In the hotels, boarding-houses and lodging-houses a system of crowding necessarily prevails, that in many localities would be productive of much disease. In many of the boarding-houses about the mines the conditions are even worse. The bunk rooms are often arranged to contain two or three times as many occupants as should be lodged in them, often located above the cooking rooms and receiving through the loose floor or open stairway all the odorous gases from below; beds used both by night and day by alternate occupants, according to their hours of labor, and never subjected to the purifying influence of out door air and sunshine; slops, bones and refuse thrown outside and remaining near the doors for months. These are the conditions under which many of our miners live, conditions that under greater degrees of heat and moisture would breed pestilences from which none could hope to escape. In the city itself the greatest neglect of sanitary precautions may be observed. In the back lots and alleys may be seen heaps of filth and garbage in which are stored the potential germs of manifold disease, only waiting the liberating influence of the spring sun to call them into action and enable them to begin the work of destroying human life, opposed by no disinfection save that which is furnished by our incomparable climate.

Thus far our city, notwithstanding its crowded condition and lack of comfort, the irregular hours and hurried unsettled life of the greater portion of the population, and the almost criminal neglect of sanitary measures by the authorities, has not shown an unusual amount of sickness or a large mortality.

The total number of deaths occurring in Leadville and the surrounding country during the seven and a half months ending February 15th, as collected from the records of the various undertakers was 115. The average population for this time by conservative estimates was 9,000. This gives an annual death rate of about two per cent. From the above total at least twenty-five per cent. may be deducted for deaths due to violence, accidental or criminal, and those that may be fairly attributed to intemperance. Unfortunately there has been no local board of health in existence through which might be collected the statistics that would enable us to see to what diseases the deaths were attributed. A large proportion of them were undoubtedly caused by pneumonia, diphtheria and erysipelas, the existence of the two latter diseases furnishing proof that our climatic conditions are not sufficient to prevent the volatilization of morbific material and the development of diseases depending thereupon.

Inflammatory diseases form the largest number of our diseases and are principally represented by pneumonia, bronchitis, tonsilitis, rheumatism, and erysipelas. Neither small pox or scarlatina have as yet made their appearance, but there is reason to believe that a continued disregard of sanitary measures may permit their occurrence.

Lead poisoning, slight in degree, occurs not infrequently among those who work in the mines and about the smelting furnaces.

Children seem to enjoy a special immunity from the diseases usually considered as appertaining to childhood, and, in spite of an unfounded belief to the contrary, it may be asserted that women, as a rule, exhibit less tendency to the diseases peculiar to their sex than is the case in ordinary city life in older cities.

With the above results obtained under disadvantageous circumstances we are certainly warranted in claiming that our climate does furnish considerable immunity from disease, and with such conditions as our rapidly advancing civilization will supply, we may expect to present a lessened amount of sickness and a greatly reduced death rate. The prosperity and permanence of the city being assured, buildings are now being erected with a view to comfort and elegance. The water supply, heretofore derived from wells and from the neighboring streams, either through ditches or water carts, although thus far free from contamination could not much longer remain so with the rapid increase of population. Fortunately a system of water works has been nearly completed, that in another month will supply an abundance of pure water from streams whose source is in the perpetual snow fields of the range. An awakened public sentiment is demanding and will insist on a thorough cleansing of the city, and it is to be hoped it may be effected before its neglect has led to serious consequences.

As has already been remarked, opportunity has not yet presented of making any study of the effects of our high altitude on the more serious forms of chronic disease. This opportunity will be presented in the near future, as our region becomes a resort of health-seekers as well as wealth-seekers. Our beautiful valleys and picturesque ranges of high mountains, that form the noble background of a view in all directions, will prove an attraction to the weary invalid, who, breathing the pure mountain air, perfumed with balsamic odors that exhale from the limitless pine forests, may reasonably expect to find new life and new energy restored to his failing body.

Valuable Gifts to the Schools.

Mr. Charles Barnes, of A. S. Barnes & Co., presented the library of the public school yesterday with twenty-six volumes of books. He also offered two prizes of books each valued at $6. One of the prizes is to go to the pupil holding the highest grade in the grammar department and the other to the best student in general history.

Messrs. Tribe & Jefferay have given Newcomb's Popular Astronomy to the school library.

Daily Abstract of Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

FOR MAY 29, 1879.

Highest barometer, 29.864 in. 9 p. m.
Lowest barometer, 29.739 in. 2.43 p. m.
Range .125 inches.
Mean barometer, 29.835 inches.
Highest thermometer, 74°.
Lowest thermometer, 52°.
Range of thermometer, 22°.
Mean thermometer, 60.8°.
Wind—Prevailing direction, N. W.
Mean humidity, 20 per cent. of saturation.

OZONE.

7 o'clock a. m. [illegible] p. m. 2, 9 p. m. 1.
D.

Real Estate Transfers.

Elizabeth Wolfe to Martha Perkins lots No. 6 and 7 in E. F. Wolfe's subdivision of block No. 245 in addition No. 1 to the town of Colorado Springs $225

Thos. H. Robbins to J. M. Dorr, the n hf of the s e qr of the s w qr and the s hf of the s hf of the n e qr of the s w qr of sec No. 19, town 14, range 66, 1,000

Henry L. Hayward to Francis B. Hill lots No. 12 and 13 in blk No. 32 2,200

C. H. White to Martha A. Wheden, the following described property, viz: commencing at a point 95 ft west of the n e corner of lot 16 in block 94, running thence w 50 ft, thence s across lots 16 and 15 100 ft; thence e 50 ft, thence n across said lots 16 and 15 to place of beginning 250

Hotel Arrivals.

PASCOE'S.—Geo Taylor, J D James, Colorado Springs Live Stock Association; S C Stout, Divide; Miss Lottie De Baron, Table Rock.

NATIONAL.—Ezra Fairchild and wife, Denver; Wm Allman and wife, Sturgis, Mich; L M Good, J R Oatman, Denver; A H Greenberg, San Francisco; Julius Bernstein, Chicago; W D Magruder, New York; W B Slosson, Leavenworth; E P Dean, New York; Thomas Roberts, Terre Haute; C Benedict, South Park; E Benedict, ranch; James Maloney, Syracuse, N Y; H H Brockway and daughter, Kansas; W G McMillan and wife, Washington, D C.

SPRINGS.—D G Sullivan, S Pueblo; B N Webster, New York; C R Hurd, Denver; E D Parsons, Canon City; S E Kelly, Knoxville, Tenn; W H Day and wife, Hamburg, Iowa; F T Huffman, S M Buzzard, ranch; F S Britton, Austin, Texas; F R Hoyt, ranch; D C Dodge, Denver; L W Willis, Brooklyn; Mrs. A S Check, Chicago; F J Smith, South Park.

BORN.

On May 24, to the wife of Robert Halley, Big Sandy, El[illegible] county, a son.

DIED.

TOOKER.—On May 29, Mrs. Anna C. Tooker, wife of Nathaniel Tooker.

Funeral services at 10 o'clock this morning at the house, corner Nevada avenue and Boulder street.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Get a sample at the O. K. bakery and restaurant. 5 25 6

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Elegant sweet drawing and fragrant, at Hooker's new tea and grocery store.
5 29 2

COFFEE! COFFEE.

Genuine Old Government Java, fresh roasted, fine aroma, at Hooker's new grocery and tea store, Huerfano street.
5 29 2

Durkee & Lee have just received a full line of Bows, Arrows, etc., for archery practice. Just the things for those desiring some pleasant and healthy out-door exercise. 5-30-2m.

NOTICE.

After this date no bills contracted by any employe of the GAZETTE will be allowed, unless accompanied by a written order from me. E. P. STEPHENSON,
Oct. 11th, 1878.

BEAR CREEK TRAIL.

Having been thoroughly repaired and improved, is now open to tourists. It is two miles the shortest from Colorado Springs, the easiest grade, grandest scenery, and the only trail running to the summit of Pike's Peak. The Lake House is also open, and is provided with ample accommodations for all. 5-30-3.

JUST RECEIVED.

A very fine line of Children's and Infants' Shoes from S. D. Soller & Co., Philadelphia Make at R. B. PEERY'S.
5-28-4

Wire doors at Crissey's from $2.50 to $2.75. 4 26 tf.

Try the the dry Calsomine. Warranted to do better work than any other preparation in the city. At Sagendorf's. 5-4-tf

DANIEL WEBSTER

Will sell you boots and shoes cheaper than any other man in the city. 5 23 tf

Any person not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by making it known at this office.

Stop at the O. K. bakery and restaurant, opposite Sweet's. 5 25 6

DANIEL WEBSTER

Has the largest stock of hats in the city, and will sell the same extra cheap.
5 23 tf

At Crissey's you will find Vane, Calvert & Co.'s mixed paints, the best paints now in use. $1.90 per gallon. 5-30tf.

Look to your roofs. Brown's Metallic Fire Proof Roofing Paint preserves roofs from fire and water. A. Brown, Tejon street. 5 10 tf.

JUST RECEIVED

At D. W. Robbins', the largest and finest line of men's, youths' and boys' suits ever seen in the city, and the same will be sold cheaper than the very cheapest.
5 23 tf

TAKE NOTICE.

The ice cream season has now arrived. Ladies and gentlemen can find it constantly on hand at Kenney's Restaurant, under the El Paso County Club room.
5 4 tf

Painting, paper hanging, kalsomining at lowest prices. A. Brown, Tejon street.
5 10 tf.

CO. B, 1ST COLORADO CAVALRY.

The best Riding Boot in the city, at Buckingham's Golden Boot, Tejon street.
4-19-tf.

A. Brown is constantly receiving wall papers. New lot just arrived. 5 10 tf

Just received, a large invoice of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles at Sagendorf's 5-4-tf

Go to G. S. Barnes' for Tents, Wagon covers and camping equipage generally.
5-30-e.o.d-tf

Everybody should see Willis' map and order one or more. 5 21 tf

LOOK OUT.

For the first batch of bread to-morrow at the O. K. bakery and restaurant. 25-5-6

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized carrier and collector for the GAZETTE Publishing Company.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers and Bird Cages in great variety at G. S. Barnes'. 5-30-e.o.d.tf.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby prohibited from depositing dead animals, rubbish, or filth of any kind on any of the lots or lands of the Colorado Springs Company, under penalty of the law. By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.,
3-25tf. Executive Director.

THE BEST IN THE FIELD.

Osborne Mowers, Reapers and Self-Binding Harvesters for sale by G. S. Barnes. 5:30-e.o.d-tf.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

The O. K. Restaurant is now prepared to sell ice cream by the gallon, quart, or pint. Special rates to sociables, &c.
5-4-tf

Take the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and its connections the great through car line to the East. Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches are run through to Chicago and Toledo without change of cars from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Horton's celebrated Reclining Chair Cars of the latest pattern and built expressly for this company, run through to Chicago. NO EXTRA CHARGE for seats. Also a Palace Day Coach runs through to Indianapolis without change. Passengers for all points east will find this the most desirable route. No other line makes faster time than the Hannibal & St. Joe and its connections. When you travel see that your tickets read via the OLD RELIABLE H. & ST. JOE, the great through car line. For maps and time-tables address H. D. PRICE,
or Western Pass. Agt.,
T. PENFIELD, Kansas City.
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
5 27 tf Hannibal, Mo.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Now completed to Alamosa on the Rio Grande Del Norte, the outfitting point for the San Juan Mining Country, New Mexico, and Arizona. Close connection made with stages to and from all points in the above sections. Connects at Canon City with stages to and from Rosita, Leadville, and vicinity. At El Moro for Santa Fe and points south.

Passengers going East will consult their interest by taking the Rio Grande to Pueblo, making close connections with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad which runs through to the Missouri River without change of cars.

Call on J. M. ELLISON, Agent, Colorado Springs, for through tickets, maps and general information.
D. C. DODGE,
Gen' Fr't and Pass. Agent.
W. W. BORST,
tf Superintendent, Denver, Colo.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.
W. F. WHITE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
tf Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Situation by a young man who is willing to work at anything. Inquire at A. L. Millard's furniture store. 5 25 6*

MONEY TO LOAN.—Parties desiring to borrow at reasonable rates of interest will address Box 353, city. 5 24 tf

LOST.

LOST. A black morocco pocket book, containing constable's papers, in the alley near Durkee & Lee's. The finder by leaving it at this office will be suitably rewarded.
5 30 tf

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—Furnished rooms with or without board at Dr. Eld[illegible], Pike's Peak avenue. A pleasant [illegible] of three or four. 5 28 tf

FOR RENT.—A [illegible] house including [illegible] each room with hot and cold water, 5 blocks north [illegible] office. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, GAZETTE office.

FOR RENT.—The hotel at the Hartsel Hot Springs, sixty miles west of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado Springs and Leadville road. Address Sam'l Hartsel, Hartsel P. O., Park Co., Col. 5 30 tf

TO LET.—A small house, neatly furnished, containing four rooms and outside kitchen, large yard, stable and coach house, water laid in; rent moderate. Address box 451. 5 27 6

FOR RENT.—A house with a barn and corral. Inquire of G. S. Barnes. 5 24 tf

TO LET—SADDLE PONIES.—For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. C. Lowell's, Kiowa street. 5 28 tf

TO LET—A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 5 3 12 tf

FOR RENT—Two nicely Furnished Rooms, with Board, on East Nevada, three doors north of Platte. 4-19-tf

TO LET. Two neatly furnished rooms, corner opp. Episcopal church, east. Lewis Hager.
5 22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Old papers at this office.

FOR SALE.—Four Yoke of Work Cattle, or will exchange for Horses or Mules. Apply at Bartlett's Blacksmith Shop. 5-16-tf

FOR SALE—Lots 17, 18 and 19, in block 103, corner of Weber and Cucharas streets. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property in town. It contains all kinds of fruit trees in full bearing and can be seen by applying to Mr. John Harvey, on the premises.
5-18-1m

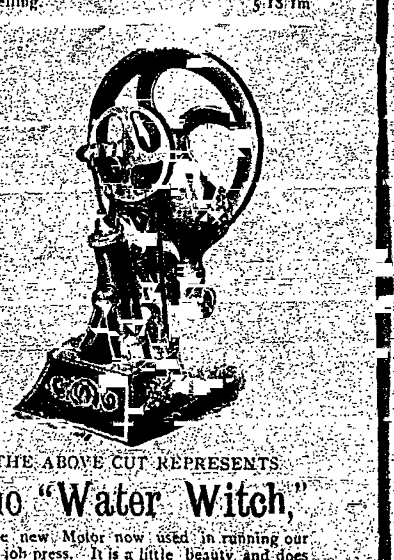
FOR SALE — Horses, Harness, Buggies and Spring Wagons, at all times, by
4-4-tf SANDERS & AUX.

FOR SALE.—Or exchange for house and lot in town, a desirable ranch on the divide one and a half miles from Monument; 100 acres of which forty are under fence and seven or eight cultivated. Apply to Wm. Clark, florist, Colorado Springs. 5-27-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first class fire and burglar proof safe. Apply at First National bank. 2-27-tf

FOR SALE—Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet, Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

FOR SALE. A ranch controlling 3,000 acres of stock range well improved and house furnished. Can be had at a reasonable price by applying at ranch, Hayden House, 27 miles out Ute Pass road. Suitable reasons will be given for selling. 5 18 1m



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS

The "Water Witch,"

The new Motor now used in running our small job press. It is a little beauty and does splendid work.

Everyone is invited to call and see it in operation. GEO. E. HUGHES,
Agent for Colorado.

NEW STORE and NEW GOODS!

Grand Display of

MILLINERY,

Cloaks, Dolmans and Suits.

Tejon St., opposite National Hotel.

SATURDAY, MAY 31.

Also Children's Clothing, a Full Line of Shetland Shawls, Parasols, Fans, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Hosiery, and Notions of every description.

Mrs. Reilly having many years experience in Cutting and Fitting in Eastern houses, will continue in the same business here, where she hopes to meet as many ladies as may favor her with a call. Dolman Cloaks in the very latest style, at prices ranging from $5.00 to $50.00. Reliable Paper Patterns always on hand. Untrimmed Millinery in great variety.
5 30 1

TO THE SUMMIT!

The undersigned have opened a hotel at Jones Park, on the U. S. Signal Trail to the summit of Pike's Peak. The trail follows Bear Creek, a lovely mountain stream, and Jones' Park is as beautiful and romantic a spot as the lover of nature could wish to see. It is 8 miles from Colorado Springs, and will furnish welcome rest and refreshment to the traveler up the steep. Trip to the Park and back can easily be made in one day.
5-31-1m* JAS. F. McDODALD AND WIFE.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP by the city marshal of Colorado Springs, May 24, A. D. 1879, one sorrel horse, seven (7) years old, branded on the left shoulder P. B. with diamond connection, with white strip from forehead down to nose, and shod all round; about fourteen (14) hands high.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell said horse on the 6th day of June, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the city stock pound, unless the same shall be claimed and ownership thereof proven before date of sale. Said sale will be made in pursuance of an ordinance of the city of Colorado Springs, entitled "An ordinance to restrain animals from running at large," passed April 18, 1878. J. N. BEALL, City Marshal.
Colorado Springs, May 30, 1879. 5 30 1

ADVERTISERS

Are already beginning to feel the advantage of a good weekly newspaper issued every Saturday amongst their friends and patrons in the country.